REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,324.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for Malta, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

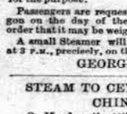
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, 9th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons,	600 H.P.	15th August.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.	29th ,,
HYDASPES	2,223 ,,	450 H.P.	23rd September.
MIRZAFORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.	3rd October.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 H.P.	17th ,,
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.	7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cobbe, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL *via* CANAL, 1st Class... Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

A lot of valuable Coral Jewellery, consist of ladies' coral brases with pendants, earrings, crosses, bracelets, beads for necklace, necklet and pendant, brooches and earrings of lava of Mount Vesuvius, and shell cameos, gentlemen's tie pins, solitaires, studs and watch chains.

AT 1 P.M.

A light double-seated Phaeton with a Bay Horse and Harness. (If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

An English-built nice light and fashionable shaped four-seated Phaeton in good order with a pair of agreeable and fast Chestnut well matched Horses and harness complete.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One 12-bore double-barrelled centre-fire Breech-loader by Whitley, with case and apparatus complete, including tubes for converting into a muzzle loader.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1872.

SADANUND SHREECRISTNAJEE & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—

3 cases White Muslin.
2 cases White Cambrics.
5 bales Grey Shirtings.
1 case White Dhoties.
2 cases superior Dolls.
2 cases assorted Glassware.

On account and at the risk of Dhana Sajun—
1 Pair and Jadaw Kudda.
1 Emerald Ring.
2 Pair Gold China Bangles.

By order of Waga Java, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Govind Mhyter, Cressna Mhyter, and Jankeebai, widow of the late Crustna Mhyter—
1 Gold Neck Ornament.
1 ,, Neck Tooputtya.
1 Pair ditto Moogdy.
2 ,, Silver Caddee.
1 ,, ,, Toda.
1 ,, ,, Hand Ornament called Vack.

SADANUND SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1872.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their Large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The QUARTERLY COUPON due in Paris on the 16th proximo, on the FRENCH LOAN, 1871, is PAYABLE at the Office of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS at the exchange of Frs. 2-45 per Rupee from the 1st proximo.

OWING to the illegibility of the Telegrams received containing the WINNING NUMBERS of the LAST DRAWING of the PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN, the publication of the Numbers is deferred until receipt of the Printed List now on the way per post.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH, ARMY and LAW vs. THE WORLD, will be PLAYED THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship JAMES LIVESEY, Clarke, Master, from London, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SIGN BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain & Owners.

Bombay, 29th July 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BILLS for the CLEANING of COTTON and WOOL cleaned in the WOOL AND COTTON CLEANING MILLS, situated in the House belonging to Thacker Jetha Ludhmi, No. 44, near Doorga Devi, are to be PAID when BEARING the SIGNATURES of the UNDERSIGNED two individuals.—Dated the 29th July 1872.

BABOOLJEE SUDASEW, an Infant,
By his Father & Guardian, SUDASEW MOROJEE.

હાકરશી નારણજી.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that the MACHINERY for CLEANING COTTON and WOOL, consisting of a Mill, steam-Engine, Boiler, &c., and placed in the House No. 44, belonging to Thacker Jetha Ludhani, and situated without the Fort walls of the City of Bombay, at Khoombharwada, near Doorga Devi, and owned by Baboojee Sudasew, which Machinery the said Owner has agreed to sell to his partner-hip concern with the Undersigned, that any person or persons having a claim or right of inheritance, or right or claim of mortgage, or any right or claim whatever, are requested to inform the Undersigned, in writing accompanied by written proofs, within 14 days after the date hereof, failing which, either through neglect or otherwise, the Undersigned will consider such Claims or Rights as null and void, and enter into a partnership agreement with the said Baboojee Sudasew for the said Machinery.—Dated the 29th July 1872.

હાકરશી નારણજી.
i. e. THACKERSY NARANJI.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 545 OF 1871.

RUTTONVAHOO, widow of RUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, and residing at No. 58, Modykhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MEGHJEE PREMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 58, Modykhana Street, aforesaid..... Defendant.

AND

SUIT No. 136 OF 1871.

NURSEE LUDHA and PRAGJEE MORARJEE, both of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants, lately carrying on business in partnership with Runchoddas Meghjee, a Hindoo, deceased, under the name and firm of Runchode Meghjee and now residing at Holy Chuckla Street, within the Fort of Bombay ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

RUTTONVAHOO, sole widow, and MEGHJEE PREMJEE, the father, of the said Runchode Meghjee, deceased, residing in a House No. 58, situate at Modykhana Street in the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

NOTICE is is hereby given, that pursuant to an Order of the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE GREEN made in the above Suits, bearing date the Twenty-sixth day of July, instant, and by direction of LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, Esq., the Receiver and Manager in the said Suits, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth day of August 1872, at four P.M., the following immoveable property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuages, tenements, and stable standing the on, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Modykhana Street, within the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement four hundred and nine square yards, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 708 and 7 9, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Modyaha a Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a house and premises belonging to Jewan Bhowanee, on or towards the south by a piece of land and stable belonging to Dayal Succaram, and on or towards the south by the public road called Dewjee Sungry Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned and to the Auction ers.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

29th July 1872.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
of superior quality.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250		3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH"	,, ,,	1 6	1 8
"OFFICE"	do. ,, 100	1 6	1 8
Do.	do. ,, 200	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JULY 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	170818 0 0	170818 0 0
Taxes	17,34,445	830789 11 2	23,745 5 4	854526 0 6
Duties—Town	5,04,000	28587 8 3	5,623 9 5	287,211 1 8
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	63,986 14 0	3,000 0 0	66,986 14 0
Do. Liquor	32,139	37,345 8 0	11 4 0	37,356 12 0
Conveyances Li	10,758	5,038 0 0	.....	5,038 0 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,39,051	124635 4 6	4,000 11 0	1128,653 15 6
Market Fees	38,000	2,125 6 8	2,226 11 0	4,7613 3 4
Halalcore Cess.	2,26,800	69548 13 8	1,489 2 5	111,038 0 1
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	12,0 0 0	24,000 0 0
Workshops	9,300	68,388 9 4	7,994 8 11	76,383 2 5
Debt	15,00,000	1500000 0 0	.....	150000 0 0
Deposits	.....	1537 7 8	0 0 0	1154,007 8 0
Advances	1,30,000	56,744 9 11	459 10 7	57,5031 11 6
Miscel.—Fines	13,000	5,657 15 4	20 0 0	5,677 15 4
Do. Receipts	9,748	13,131 4 11	71 0 0	13,202 4 11
Do. Savings	50,171	41,176 11 10	941 1 5	42,117 13 3
Do. Savings	2,148	2,405 11 2	884 14 3	3,290 9 5
Last Yr's Assets	.....	9,9 3 6 11	.....	9,9 3 6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	3468833 12 1	50,477 14 4	3514311 10 6
		Grand Total Rs.		3890690 0 6

Disbursements.						
Superintendence	1,23,403	67,722 4 0	382 14 9	68,105 2 9		
Assessment ...	50,603	28,017 0 3	.....	28,017 0 3		
Collection Dept.	84,158	44,696 6 4	74 14 0	44,771 4 4		
Police Account..	3,76,462	203,00 8 5	62 8 1	201,563 0 6		
Health Dept...	8,88,333	40207 0 10	13,378 11 2	423,585 12 0		
Public Works—						
Establishment	75,072	36,932 3 3	69 12 0	37 001 15 3		
Lighting ...	2,56,646	129,699 11 8	1149,333 9 7			
Watering ...	1,19,941	28,677 6 8	8,052 13 7	36,730 4 3		
Repairs, Roads	2,41,329	158827 0 3	20,209 13 6	178,8 36 13 9		
Do. Buildings	3,393	175 7 6	.....	175 7 6		
Imps. of Streets	50,000	266 3 7	.....	2,66 3 7		
Water Works.	70,254	115151 6 8	2,768 1 8	117,919 8 4		
Drainage ...	2,83,517	18,419 12 6	2,277 11 10	20,697 8 4		
Vic. Gardens.	3,000	.....	.....	.....		
Workshops ...	.....	43,685 12 9	25 5 11	43,711 2 8		
Debt ...6	7272,84-8-8	577945 2 6	60 0 0	577,405 2 6		
Education ...	10,000	3,848 10 9	.....	3,848 10 9		
Deposits ...	.....	67,2,2 9 11	360 0 0	67,572 9 11		
Advances ...	20,000	36,691 12 3	178 8 10	37,220 4 11		
Plant & Stores	.....	12 6 11	.....	12 6 11		
Miscellaneous	16,221	24,592 4 7	86 10 8	24,638 15 3		
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1621852 11 5	500 0 0	16223512 13 5		
Total Rs. 33	45156-0-8	3465228 3 4	68,587 9 5	3533815 12 9		
Balance on 27th July 1872				157114 3 9		
Grand Total Rs.				3690930 0 6		

Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

Antiseptic Supari or Betel-Nut
TOOTH PASTE;

Preserves the teeth, gives tone and colour to the Gums, prevents Tooth Ache, and imparts a grateful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared at the Laboratory, Byculla,
by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, one PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse-power, with 2 cylinders (8½ in. diam.), and enlarged fire-box, complete, by Messrs. RUSTON, PROCTOR and Co.

One PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 10 Horse-power, with cylinders (7½ inches diam.), fitted and in other respects similar to above.

For particulars apply to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 15 0	17 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21 0	24 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts. 25 0	28 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27 0	30 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts. 35 0	40 0
Do. Do.	Pts. 19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0 22 8
Do. superior old		27 0 30 0

Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, and other choice brands; of select vintages: in stock.

Moselles.

WINNINGEN	Qts. 20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts. 10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts. 32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts. 18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHE & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 1st, AND SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

The BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they will appear as above, assisted by talented LADY ARTISTES in
JOHN COURTNEY'S ADMIRED DOMESTIC DRAMA,

TIME TRIES ALL,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY CHAS. SELBY'S SCREAMING FARCE,

THE BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Box Plan and Tickets for Circle and Stalls at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co.'s

LEWIS' GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

SEASON TICKETS AT SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE of seven Arches sixty feet Span each, across the Moota River at Poona.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Poona and Kirkee, up to the 5th August 1872, inclusive, the latest date for the receipt of tenders.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 18th July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

COATS.	CAPS.	LEGGINGS.
C sh. Credit.	Cash. Credit.	Cash. Credit.
Rs. 15-0 Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-8 Rs. 5-4.

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 2-0.	Rs. 2-9.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash.	Credit.
R. 2-0	Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.
FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of colour, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season	each / Six	6 8 / 36 0	7 8 / 42 0
Silk and Wool: the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours	each / Six	9 0 / 52 0	10 0 / 58
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy	each	8 8	9 8
Wove Cloth: the best quality	Six	49	56 0
Spun Silk: Wove colours, perfect in fast	each / Six	11 8 / 67 0	13 0 / 75 0
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each / Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth Fine Linen Fronts, &c.		28 0	31 8
Long Cloth Cambric Front and Cuffs		Six 22 8	25 8
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat-striped patterns		Six 12 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts		from 7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	12 8	14 0
,, Fancy Colours ,,		12 8	14 0
,, Neat Stripes ,,		12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes		16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan ,,		18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread		21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers, Fine Ribbed for Sportsmen	1 er pair / Stout ,, / Best quality	4 12 / 5 12	5 8 / 6 8
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino	half doz.	19 0	21 0
BANIANS { Super ,,	,,	24 0	27 0
BANIANS { Silk and Merino	,,	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Angola Trousers from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drill, in great variety from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill 6 pairs for	33 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits	85 0	35 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers leaving through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS
RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER THREAD
of every description for the
INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,
Gold, Silver, and Tinsel Twists—Braids—Bullions, &c., &c., for Embroidering.
63, KING'S CROSS ROAD,
LONDON.
GOLD LEAF, BEST QUALITY, 45s. per 1,000.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality Price Lists forwarded on application to
D. HOGARTH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ASQUITH AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient regains his former health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS :

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co	Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the CLUB HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 30TH JULY 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M.

W. P. WALSHE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th June 1872.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM and Co., Church Lane, Bombay, the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, instant, at half-past 3 P.M.

To consider the advisability of inserting the following Clause in the Articles of Association of the said Company :—

"XI. That this Company be, on the 30th day of April 1873 wound up voluntarily, and that, if necessary, the Directors, as on that date, be empowered to apply to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for an order of such Court for winding up the Company under the Court."

And, if necessary, to pass a Resolution to the above effect.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Victoria Insurance Co.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2.—To declare a Dividend, and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund.

3.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Walter Lang, Esq., and Captain G. F. Henry, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank at Wudwan.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

MISSION BAZAAR.—A SALE of FANCY and other ARTICLES will be held, under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Governor of Bombay, and the HON. MRS. DEANE, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th of August, in the Assembly Rooms, No. 42, Native Infantry Lines, Poona.

The Proceeds are to be devoted to the Funds of the FREE CHURCH MISSION ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Band of His Excellency the Governor will be in attendance.

Hours of Sale from 11 A.M. till Dusk.

Poona, 24th July 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parel, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ON SALE, at Godowns of the Undersigned, and to arrive :—

FINEST AMERICAN KEROSINE.
(Special gravity for India.)

PORTLAND CEMENT, RED LEAD, TIN PLATES, BURNETT'S GIN, HENNESSY'S BRANDIES.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME enquiry for Mofussil Press shares. Port Cannings and other shares closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	215
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325 nl
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl
37,050	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233 xd
.....	£20	10 9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,540
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	3,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,090
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	310
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	210do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,225
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,020
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
400	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,800
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co.	8,750
300	2,900	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 pc	French Press Co	800
200	3,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,030
250	3,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1,050
200	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
200	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,530
100	5,5·0	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	850
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Dharumsey Spinning	2,560
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	1,915
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,610
200	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,540
680	2,500	2,400	216p.a	Royal	2,700

* Per share for the half-year

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 5/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	230
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1873	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	119½

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th July compared with the statement issued on 20th July:—

Liabilities.	20th July.	27th July.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 12,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	60,00,000	60,00,000
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,, 10,000,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	451,60,255	434,40,809
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	27,80,048	28,15,909
Do. do. at Branches	164,80,941	185,22,763
Other Deposits	71,454	67,803
Post Bills	10,84,892	16,22,753
Cash Credits, undrawn	Rs. 720,97,590	729,69,572

Assets.		
Government Securities	97,39,032	94 80,630
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	52,38,670	5',60,931
Loans, on Security of do do.	10,25,250	11,31,138
Current Accounts overdrawn	6,092	9,184
Bills Discounted	104,47,541	102,48,703
Stamps	6,883	6,620
Dead Stock Rs. 4,33,3 3		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 50,000	4,33,333	4,33,333
	23,44,303	23,59,889
Bullion	8,11,237	7,35,882
Cash Balances with Correspondents	420,35,029	433,88,563
Cash and Currency Notes	Rs. 720,97,590	729,69,572

CALCUTTA.—25TH JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—
4 per cents. at Rs. 101-8.
4½ per cents of 1872 at Rs. 104-2
In shares—
National Bank shares at Rs. 115 and 116.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH JULY.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	72s. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Himalaya (s)	Heasman	Calcutta, July 20.
	Hydree	Ashton	Calcutta, June 11.
	Tennyson	Hawkins	Calcutta, May 28.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Cathay (s)	Dundas	Cochin, &c.
	City of Paris	MacDonald	Java.
	Sussex	Kinney	Rangoon.

The ship Toivo, Swellman, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Aretusa, to Trieste, Venice, &c.
Barque Esperance, to Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

July ARRIVALS.

26	Star of Persia	Simpson	London, May 3.
	Isabella	Read	Mauritius, June 16.
	Reine Pomare	Ketaer	Mauritius, June 25.

MADRAS.

July ARRIVAL.

26	Satara (s)		Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Centurion, 10 casks nails, New Bank of Bombay.
British Flag, 10 cases whiskey, Remfry le and Sibille.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 15 cases cheese, 50 cases corks, 30 cases assorted wines, 40 cases sardines, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 25 cases brandy, Framjee Adurjee; 50 cases corks, Nusserwanjee & Burjorjee Wadia; 150 cases brandy, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 75 bales cotton, Coverjee Soondarjee; 41 bales cotton, Purmanund Bhugwan; 300 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.
Morning Light, 195 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee.
Sir John Mandeville, 205 bags galls, Pursotum Narronjee; 500 bundles galls, Premjee Runchordass.
Persia (s), 250 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Orissa (s), 3 bales wool, Chimonass Maludevdass; 60 bales wool and 150 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopjee.
Neera (s), 217 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 34 bales wool, Moledeena Kerjee; 7 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 459 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 39 bales cotton, Khoopchund Mooltanchund; 115 bales cotton, Nagurdass Purmanumdass; 393 bales, cotton, Goculdas Dana dhur; 32 bales wool, Bomanjee Merwanjee; 67 bales cotton, S. E. Sassoon; 100 bales cotton, Chapsee Ganjee.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 3 bundles hides, Shaik Essack; 256 bags galls, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 116 pieces E teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; 25 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy; 56 bundles hides, John Campbell & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Persia (s), 81 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Persia (s), 1 box ottoagur, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay (s), 29 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay (s), 10 chests M. opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 chests M. opium, Chimeram Jusraz.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

Market quiet, and almost no business doing. The undermentioned sales were reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 inch	39 yds. 8 lbs.	5 13 0
500	,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,, 7 lbs.	5 1 0
750	,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,, 6 lbs.	4 6 6
240	,,	T. Red Prints	24 ,,	28 ,,	5 12 0
240	,,	,, ,,	24 ,,	28 ,,	6 0 0
300	pairs	White Dhoties	42 ,,	9 ,,	1 11 0
450	,,	,, ,,	42 ,,	10 ,,	1 14 0
200	pieces	,, Mulls No. 1	40 ,,	20 ,,	1 5 0
200	,,	,, ,, ,,	2 40 ,,	20 ,,	1 7 0
200	,,	,, ,, ,,	3 40 ,,	20 ,,	1 9 0
200	,,	,, ,, ,,	4 40 ,,	20 ,,	1 11 0
200	,,	,, ,, ,,	5 40 ,,	20 ,,	1 13 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New Dhollerah (ready)	Rs. 206
50	,,	,, ,, (W. S.)	,, 198
25	,,	,, Veerumgaum ,,	,, 198
75	,,	,, Compta (W. S.),	,, 191
100	,,	,, ,,	,, 198
50	,,	,, ,,	,, 198
50	,,	,, Kerkee ,,	,, 243
50	,,	,, ,,	,, 245

METALS.

300	Cwts.	Yellow Metal Braziers	Rs. 45 per cwt.
250	,,	,, Sheething	,, 46 ,,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—29TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th July, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 29th July, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 29th July, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 22 minutes.

Via Singapore, 29th July, 4-55 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 22	0 22
,, Galle	4 21	2 20
,, Kurrachee	1 25	0 5
,, Madras	1 14	0 15

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 29th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 85, rainfall 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind east, thermometer 92, bar meter 29·845.

CANNANORE, 29th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·00, rainfall 10 cents.

VINGORLA, 29th July, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 13 cents.

CARWAR, 29th July, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·95, rainfall 21 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Turnbull, Lieutenant, 15th Bengal Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.
Macleod, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 29.

Baugh, Colonel, 9th Regiment, to join, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 27th July, 1872.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 456 of the 6th inst., Lt. A. W. C. Bell, 58th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub. 18th N. I., is attached to the 2nd (Grenadier) Regt. N. I. as a temporary measure until the opening of the season.

The following orders are confirmed:—

68th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated 15th July 1872, directing Lt. Gordon to act as Interpreter to the Regt. with effect from the 6th inst.

4th Regt. N. I. (Rifles).—Regtl. Order, dated 21st July 1872, directing Capt. Crispin to officiate as 2nd in Comd. in addition to his own duties.

Maj. Glasspoole officiated as 2nd in Comd. in addition to his own duties, from 6th to 14th July 1872.

Capt. Comyn officiated as 2nd in Comd., and Capt. Seton as Wing Officer in addition to their respective duties, from 15th to 20th July 1872.

23rd Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 18th July 1872, directing Lt. Erden to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 16th inst., vice Lt. Watling absent on other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

50th Foot.—Capt. E. Gunter, to Khandalla, from 17th July to 16th Sept. 1872, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Lt. T. Tred, Sub-Asst. Commsy. Genl., from 6th June to 20th July 1872, on medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th July 1872.

In continuation of Circular No. 84, dated 21st Nov. 1870, attention is directed to Horse Guards' G. O. 38, dated 1st June 1872, notifying that the enrolment of discharged men in sec. A, 1st Class Army Reserve, is suspended.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Punjabee on the 16th July 1872:—

Lt. H. R. Le M. Carey, Dept. P. W.; Lt. A. G. Yaldwyn, 6th Punjab Inf.; and Lt. P. H. Wallerstein, 24th N. I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified:—

Private F. Scott, 11th Hussars; Capt. A. B. Pitman, 65th Foot; and Hospl. Apprentice J. E. McFarlane, 65th Foot—on the 4th July 1872.

Lt. H. Kilgour, 1-5th Foot; Lt. G. N. Wyatt, 1-5th Foot; and Sergt. T. Davis, 1-5th Foot—on the 1st June 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st Jan. 1873, with permission to study therein till 1st Nov. 1873:—

Lt. E. Palmer, 1-3rd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Scalkote Brigade Order, dated the 1st April 1872, appointing Assi. Surg. J. O'Reilly, M.D., 58th Foot, to the medical charge of the military prison at Scalkote, during the absence of Asst. Surg. W. Chorley, 5th Lancers.

Dated the 30th May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Atkinson, 5th Lancers, to take the medical charge of the military prison at Scalkote, until further orders.

Dated the 31st May 1872, appointing Surg. H. Potter, M.D., 17th Bengal Cav., to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties.

Jullundur Brigade Order, dated the 5th July 1872, directing Asst. Surg. A. G. Grant, M.B., 7th N. I., to afford medical aid to the detachment 12th Ben. Cav., in addition to his other duties, from the 4th July 1872.

Dum Dum Station Order, dated the 18th May 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. W. D. Wilson, M.B., 107th Foot, to the medical charge of the detachment 27th N. I., in addition to his other duties; no medical officer of the Indian Medical Service being available.

20th Hussars.—Regtl. Order, dated the 10th July 1872, appointing Lt. C. Mangles to officiate as Adjt. and Qr. Mr., with effect from the 10th April to the 2nd May 1872, in room of Lt. and Adjt. H. H. Perkin, and Lt. and Offg. Qr. Mr. M. S. Saunders, absent on special duty at the High Court, Lahore.

17th Foot (1st Batn.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 2nd May 1872, appointing Lt. J. W. E. Angelo to be Actg. Interpr. to the Batn., vice Lt. H. Hay.

Dated the 3rd July 1872, appointing Lt. W. W. Clarke to be Interpr. to the Batn.

19th Foot (2nd Batn.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 11th June 1872, appointing Capt. A. B. Morgan to be Interpr. to the Batn, vice Lt. W. F. H. Grey, with effect from the 27th May 1872.

65th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 11th May 1872, appointing Lt. A. T. Weller to act as Interpr., there being no qualified officer available.

31st N. I.—Regtl Order, dated the 5th July 1872, directing Lt. B. C. Graves, 2nd Wing Subn. and Offg. Qr. Mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. E. W. Smyth, proceeded on leave.

33rd N. I.—Regtl. Order dated the 5th July 1872, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure on court martial duty of Lt.-Col. J. Y. Gowan, 2nd in command:—

Capt. S. C. MacTier, Adjt. and Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lt. J. G. Kelly, 1st Wing Subn. and Offg. Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Lt. C. T. Bingham, 2nd Wing Subn. and Offg. Qr. Mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars.—Capt. S. Barrett, to England for four months, from date of quitting regiment on urgent private affairs.

R. A.—Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) W. K. Fooks, 13th Brig., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot (1st Batn.).—Lt. F. J. Stuart, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

19th Foot (2nd Batn.).—Capt. (Bt. Lt. Col.) H. E. Jerome, V.C., for one month, from the 1st Aug. 1872, to Bombay, and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

24th Foot (2nd Batn.).—Capt. A. C. Hallowes, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

106th Foot.—Lt. H. C. Symons (Instr. of Musketry) to remain in Cashmere, from the 6th to the 15th Aug., on private affairs, in extension.

Genl. List, Inf.—Capt. R. A. Price (Qr. Mr. 9th N. I.) to remain in Tirhoot District, from the 16th Aug. to the 15th Oct., in extension, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Col. J. L. Murray (Comdt. 14th Ben. Cav.) to remain at Bangalore, from the 10th July to the 26th Sept., in extension, on private affairs.

Indian Medl. Estabt.—Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. C. L. Cox (unemployed) to Bombay, from the 28th June to the 28th July, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 2	9-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Aug. 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	July 31	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	Aug. 15	3 P.M.	No after-packet.
Australia	July 27	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Aug. 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sconor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bag only parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MELVILLE—July 29th, at 85, Malabar Hill, the wife of James Melville, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAY—July 24th, at Chinsurah, the wife of the Rev. Lal Behari Day, of a son.

MOURITY—July 25th, at Chepauk, the wife of Captain C. M. Moberly, of a son, still-born.

NETSCHER—July 28th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Mr. M. Netscher, Apothecary, of a son.

WRIGHT—July 29th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of W. E. Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—July 27th, at 13, Sudder Street, Calcutta, of infantile diarrhœa, Master John Evans Barnett, aged 5 months and 25 days.

DAWSON—July 16th, at Grasmere, Ootacamund, Arthur Henry, youngest child of Mr. G. A. R. Dawson.

PRITCHARD—July 21st, at Calcutta, Mary Isabel, the beloved wife of John William Pritchard, of Midnapore, aged 19 years 2 months and 8 days.

TAYLOR—July 17th, at Calcutta, Mr. Richard Taylor, E. B. R. Service, second son of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Builder, Barnsley, Yorkshire, England.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1872.

WE have before us an authentic copy of the report and proceedings of the recent Marine Court of Enquiry held at Madras early in June last, and are very glad that we are thus placed in a position to judge of the justness or otherwise of the conjoint judgment of Captain T. Weldon, the Magistrate of Police, and Lieutenant H. Morland, the two gentlemen whom Government nominated to investigate and report upon the circumstances under which several English ships were wrecked at Madras on the 2nd of May last.

So far as the decision goes, we emphatically declare it to be a just nautical review of the subject it deals with, and we feel it is the bounden duty of the Government and the public to uphold its conclusions, and to shield from odium or censure the officers who in the discharge of a public duty have not allowed maudling sentimentality, or mistaken lenity, to prevent public justice and the holding out of a valuable premonishment.

The *Madras Mail* has thought fit to describe the finding of the Court as one of extreme severity, and this journal in its usual opinitative style, and from its quick sympathy with the rebuked masters, appears to forget the terrible loss of life which has taken place, as also the precautionary measures which henceforth this judgment will induce masters to take. Under the plea "the act of God," this journal would excuse a neglect of duty of the worst description, namely, that of the masters being absent from their ships because, by the act of God, the wild winds blew and the sea furiously raged. But mark, this was at a time when even ladies and children went off, and embarked upon the out-going P. and O. Co.'s steamer, for on the night of Tuesday, the 30th April, at 5 p. m., the Peshawur actually received her passengers on board, though it was too rough for the masters to venture to board their vessels. Now, when a ship-master apprehends foul weather which is caused by the act of the Almighty, his presence on his own quarter-deck is loudly called for and absolutely necessary, and precautionary measures are imperative, even though the carrying out of them involves exposure to personal danger.

It may be well, however, to note the causes which led to the assembly of the Court. On the 29th of April last the weather at Madras was gloomy; the barometer fell, and the heavens lightened. The morning of the 30th dawned with worse indications; the glass had considerably gone down, the wind and sea from the northward and eastward had greatly increased, and rain squalls and a rising surf warned all careful mariners to prepare for bad weather. On the evening of the same day matters grew worse, and during the night the tempest gradually increased. Wednesday, the 1st May, came, and the gale was still getting more threatening; during the night of the same day, the wind and sea increased in fury; the native craft went adrift; and, lastly, the stout moorings of the English vessels gave way. The agony had been steadily piling up, and as the Court very properly puts it, "from Tuesday, the 30th April, the weather was such as should have induced any prudent man to take precautionary measures." On the morning of the 1st of May the Court is of opinion that there was "no reasonable doubt that the premonitory symptoms of a cyclone existed," and so nearly all Madras thought save these masters, and a deputy, we might add a foolish Deputy Master Attendant.

Such being the case, it became the duty of the commanders of the vessels, as good and efficient seamen, to elect between two courses of action—1st, either putting to sea and getting on the edge of the cyclone, where, although they would have met severe weather it is true, they would have had plenty of sea-room, and less storm than at Madras; or 2ndly, riding out the gale in the Roadstead, after making careful arrangements, such as cutting their masts away and so forth. But there appears to have been no idea of making any choice at all, and with the exception of three vessels, the merchant fleet in the open road actually took no steps to secure their safety. The amount of labour that the officers and men of these three vessels went through, to prepare for a storm of which there was plenty of indication, appears however only to have been the slight toil of sending down their top gallant masts. The important counts for the indictment against the masters, are that they did not prepare for bad weather when they ought to have anticipated it from the indications above referred to; and that they were mostly on shore, instead of being at their posts when the cyclone burst upon the shipping.

The defence is the old, usual and well worn out one, of shifting the blame from Peter's shoulders to Paul's back. Paul, the scapegoat in this case, being, we are told, "an experienced retired sailor" acting for the Master Attendant, who was performing some ornamental shrievalty duty in the High Court." We trust the port of Bombay will never be blessed by an experienced navigator of such perfect self-confidence and disdain for fout weather. It may be hoped, too, that the said Paul will have an opportunity of explaining what advice he really did give the masters. They allege they sought the counsel of the Master Attendant; and that in his absence his deputy assured them, there was no danger, and that "nothing serious was threatening." We also wait to hear what the Marine authorities at Madras will urge; or already may have pleaded in excuse of their neglectful conduct in not ordering every master on board his ship, when they had from the 29th of April up to the morning of the 2nd of May plenty to warn them in the way of signs of a coming storm. The defence does not in any way excuse the masters even if it implicates the Marine officials. The very fact of their going to the Master Attendant's office, not once, but many times, is proof positive that they had more than a bare suspicion that a cyclone was approaching. It is not proved that at the time they went to the Master Attendant's office they could not get off and join their ships. On the contrary the embarkation of the P. and O passengers emphatically refutes this false plea.

It would weaken the confidence of the public in British seamanship if the master of a vessel were not put upon his own judgment in matters of this kind. A man bred to the sea as a profession, should feel independent of the advice of a Master Attendant or that of his deputy, it being well known that gentlemen often fill these posts more from the accident of possessing powerful interest—as witness a recent appointment here—than from being endowed with any special ability or qualifications for the post. No doubt the Marine Department often affords valuable information to ship-

(4.) Field Fortification and the elements of Permanent Fortification.
(5.) Military Topography, and Reconnaissance.
(6.) Riding.

At the end of the course they will be required to pass an examination in the field and on paper, and those passing will be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

On the past list of the examination prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, Sub-Lieutenants will be placed in one of three classes, according to their proficiency at the examination.

Under the provisions of Article 3 of the Royal Warrant of 30th October 1871, the Lieutenants' Commissions of officers who pass in the first class will be antedated 2 years; and those of officers who pass in the second class, 12 months. No antedate will be granted to officers who pass in the third class.

Under the provisions of Article 3 of the Royal Warrant of the 30th October 1871, Sub-Lieutenants will be removed from the service for moral or physical unfitness, or if they fail to pass the examination at the Military College within three years from the date of their Commissions as Sub-Lieutenants. They will be allowed to be re-examined once, at the expiration of not less than three months from the date of their first examination, provided three years from the date of their Commissions as Sub-Lieutenants shall not have expired. No extension of the above period of three years will be granted excepting in cases of absence from illness, or in cases of officers, through no fault of their own, not being afforded during their first two years of service an opportunity of going through the course of study prescribed by paragraph 31.

Lieutenants, before they are eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain, will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects :—

(1.) The evolutions of a Regiment of Cavalry or a Battalion of Infantry (as the case may be), as laid down in the regulations for those services respectively, including skirmishing, duties of outposts, patrols, escorts, advanced and rear-guards.
(2.) The charge of a troop, or company (as the case may be,) and detachment in every position in which it may be placed; musketry instruction; orderly-room work, requisitions, returns, accounts, and correspondence.
(3.) Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army.
(4.) Military Law.
(5.) The elements of Tactics.
(6.) Field Fortification, and the elements of Permanent Fortification.
(7.) Military Topography, and Reconnaissance.

Officers who passed the examination for the rank of Lieutenant in the *first* or *second* class will be exempted from examination in the four last subjects prescribed for the rank of Captain. Sub-Lieutenants who have passed through Sandhurst satisfactorily either as cadets or students, will also be exempted from examination in those subjects.

Under the provisions of Article 14 of the Royal Warrant of the 30th October 1871, Lieutenants will be required to pass the above examination within five years from the date of their Commissions as Lieutenants, and if they failto do so they will be removed from the service, but applications for an extension of time in cases of illness or other unavoidable circumstances will be considered.

Officers who receive their first Commissions before the 26th day of August 1871, will be dealt with under the provisions of General Order 65 of 1870.

Captains, before they are eligible for promotion to be Field Officers (whether substantive or brevet), except in the cases specified will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects :—

Cavalry.—In the field :—Command of a Regiment in the following circumstances :—Singly on parade. As part of a Brigade, as advanced or rear-guard, as out-posts covering a Brigade or Division. Manœuvring on varied ground (adapting movements to the ground and to a supposed object).

Infantry.—In the field :—Riding, Command of a battalion in the following circumstances :—Singly on parade, as a part of a Brigade, as advanced or rear-guard, as out-posts covering a Brigade or Division. Skirmishing (adapting movements to the ground and to a supposed object).

Cavalry and Infantry.—On paper and *viva voce* :—Representing, on a sketch or map of a piece of ground previously seen by the officer under examination—such sketch or map being furnished to the officer—the disposition of a combined force of the three arms—As an advanced or rear-guard. On out-posts. For attack or defence of a small given position or defile, such as a wood, bridge or building. Principles of combining the movements of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, for mutual support. The proper forms for demanding, and sources of supply of, ammunition, food, forage, &c. System of regimental orderly-room work, and correspondence through various channels of communication. Under the provisions of Article 13 of the Royal Warrant of the 30th October 1871, Captains who attained their rank previous to that date, may be appointed Majors without examination, if specially reported to and approved by the Commander-in-Chief as having proved their efficiency for the rank of Major.

Captains who have passed the Staff College will be subject to the examination in the Field only.

Captains promoted under Article 36 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December 1870, to the rank of Major for service in the Field, will not be required to pass an examination; but they will be required to pass the examination for the rank of Major before they are eligible for appointment as Major in a regiment, unless they should be promoted for service in the Field into a vacancy in a regiment.

Under the provisions of Article 13 of the Royal Warrant of 30th October 1871, officers serving with regiments at distant foreign stations may be provisionally promoted previous to passing the prescribed examination, but their promotion will be cancelled if they fail to pass the examination.

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEER.

The admissions to the Academy will be by open competition conducted before the Civil Service Commissioners. After September next, the age of candidates will be from 16 to 18. The preliminaries are the same as for candidates for other branches, and not more than three trials will be allowed. A candidate must satisfy the Commissioners as to his knowledge of mathematics, arithmetic, common logarithms, algebra including equations, progressions, permutations and combinations and the binomial theorem, geometry up to the 6th Book *Euclid*, French, German or another modern language, writing English correctly, in a good legible hand, from dictation, elements of geometrical drawing, use of simple mathematical instruments, and geography. A thorough knowledge of the three branches of mathematics will be required. No marks will be allowed except for mathematics and geometrical drawing.

Those who pass will be allowed to proceed to the further examination, which will include mathematics (algebra, trigonometry, co-ordinate geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, spherical trigonometry differential and integral calculus), English composition, literature and history, Latin, Greek, French, German, experimental sciences, geography and geology, and drawing. Not more than 4 of these 9 subjects, exclusive of mathematics and drawing, will be allowed to be taken up.

The Commissions of a certain number of Lieutenants will be antedated six months. Cadets failing to qualify within three years from first joining to be removed.

Officers of Artillery and Engineers before being eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain will have to pass in regimental duties, military law and drill. Officers of Artillery will be required to pass in Artillery and those of Engineers must have passed satisfactorily at the School of Military Engineering. Every officer appointed after the 30th October 1871 is required to pass the above within five years from the date of his commission as Lieutenant, or be liable to be removed from the service, but an application for an extension of time in cases of illness or other unavoidable circumstances will be considered. Lieutenants R E. who completed 5 years' service previous to 30th October 1871, may be promoted without examination if specially approved by the Commander-in-Chief as having proved their efficiency for the rank of Captain.

64. Captains of Artillery and Engineers, before they are eligible for promotion to be Field Officers (whether substantive or brevet), except in the cases specified in paragraphs 43, (Service in the field) and 65, and 66, will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects :—Representing, on a sketch or map of a piece of ground previously seen by the officer under examination—such sketch or map being furnished to the officer—the disposition of a combined force of the three arms—as an advanced or rear-guard. On out-posts. For attack or defence of a small given position or defile, such as a wood, bridge or building. Principles of combining the movements of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, for mutual support.

65. Captains who attained their rank previous to the 30th October 1871, may be promoted without examination if specially reported to and approved by the Commander in-Chief as having proved their efficiency as Field Officers.

66 Captains who have passed the Staff College will not be required to pass the examination prescribed in paragraph 64.

67. Officers serving at distant foreign stations may be provisionally promoted previous to passing the prescribed examination, but their promotion will be cancelled if they fail to pass the examination.

For the purpose of conducting the examination of (*a*) non-commissioned Officers and Lieutenants of Militia, and (*b*) Lieutenants of Cavalry and Infantry Boards of Examination will be assembled composed of three members, of whom one will, when possible, be a Field Officer. On no occasion, when it can be avoided, is an officer of the same regiment as the candidate, or a Garrison Instructor by whom the candidate has been instructed, to be a member.

For the purpose of conducting the examination of Lieutenants of Artillery a Board to consist of three members, viz., a Field Officer (of the Artillery, if possible,) an officer of the Staff, and a Captain of Artillery, or an officer of that corps, who has passed the examination, will be formed. Either the Gunnery Instructor or the Inspector of Warlike Stores should, when practicable, be selected for this duty. If it be impossible to obtain a Staff Officer, a Captain of the Line will be substituted; if a second officer of Artillery cannot be obtained an officer of Engineers should be substituted; but either the President or one Member of the Board must be selected from the Artillery.

The examination of Lieutenants of Engineers will be by a Board to consist of three members, of whom one will be a Field Officer. On no occasion when it can be avoided is an officer of Engineers to be a member.

The examination in the Field of Captains for promotion may be held at any time by a general officer Commanding a district or station or by an officer selected by him to hold it; if the candidate passes satisfactorily, the examining officer will give him a certificate to that effect, in the following form—

I hereby certify that I have examined
in the Field, and that I have found him able to command satisfactorily, a small force composed of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry.

The examination on paper and *viva voce* will be conducted by a Board consisting of three members, at such times and places as may be directed. The President will be selected at home by the Commander-in-Chief, and abroad by the General or other Officer Commanding; the other officers should be Field Officers, selected by the senior officer at the district or station. One member of the Board should be of the same arm of the service as the officer under examination, and on no occasion when it can be avoided is an officer of the same regiment as the candidate, or a Garrison Instructor by whom the candidate has been instructed, to be a member of the Board. The Board will satisfy themselves that the officer under examination is fully competent to command a small force of the three arms, and will forward their report, together with the written answers to the questions (certifying in each case that "the candidate has not received any assistance from books or other sources") through the General or other Officer Commanding, to the Adjutant General of the Forces, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief.

If the officer under examination has not passed the examination in the Field, the Board will conduct that examination.

WHO IS Mr. STANLEY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your daily contemporary, in his impression of the 26th instant, informs us that the "English press" are wondering who is this Mr. Stanley, the dauntless adventurer who discovered Livingstone? For the enlightenment of the "English press" generally, and your "wondering contemporary" in particular, I enclose a letter which appeared in a Welsh paper evidently not considered as forming part of the "English press." The writer appears to have run him to earth more effectually than your contemporary, who, in answering the question, Who is this Mr. Stanley? leaves his readers to the peaceful contemplation, of the roving correspondent on the bituminous shore of the naptha-impregnated Caspian.

JOHN JONES.

"A STANLEY TO THE RESCUE."

SIR,—Your paper of the 8th inst. states that "Mr. Stanley, the representative of the *New York Herald*, who has proceeded to Africa in search of Dr. Livingstone, is a Mr. John Thomas, a native of Denbigh, whose mother at the present time keeps a public-house at St. Asaph." May I beg of you to correct the above statement in your next impression? Mr. Stanley's proper name is John Rowlands, and his mother at the present time keeps a public-house called the Castle Arms, close to St. Hilary's Church, Denbigh, and not a house at St. Asaph, as above stated. His grandfather on the paternal side, was the late Mr. John Rowland, farmer, of Segroid, near Denbigh, and on the maternal side the late Mr. Moses Parry, butcher, Denbigh.—Yours obediently,

June 15th. ABERGELE R. O

***. We had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Stanley in Bombay, and this theory of his being a Welshman is not at all improbable and quite explains certain mysteries of his speech and demeanour. If he has really found Dr. Livingstone and carried off his journals from the English Government and the Geographical Society, Mr. Stanley has certainly kept up, in a distinguished manner, the Welsh practice of going to other people's houses and carrying off legs of beef or whatever else may come handy.—ED. *B. G.*

THE CENSOR CENSURED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The doggrel lines by "Mr. Censor Morum" in your contemporary of the 27th instant are perhaps beneath notice, since the writer has taken leave of decency and has descended to vulgarities; but as they may convey a wrong impression to the public that the students of the Grant Medical College are ungrateful to the privileges they enjoy in that College, I beg to protest against any such gratuitous assumption. I have known the College for a good many years, and all the students I have met with have always been quiet and well behaved, and most deferential to their superiors—such a thing as a "row" being unknown in this College. They have always been thankful for, and appreciative of, the kindness of Government in offering them opportunities of acquiring a sound medical education. If during a recent period there have been signs of dissatisfaction, it has been the dissatisfaction of sorrow, not of insubordination—sorrow that they have been deprived of a professor they all liked, who took much trouble in teaching them, and who, unlike "Mr. Censor Morum," never taunted them with Thersetes-like denunciations of our national peculiarities. It is not to be imagined that the Government of India, any more than the Government of England, wish to suppress free thought and the temperate expression of it; and, if lately, or at any time, the students have shown an independent spirit, it has been with the utmost deference to Government, and has only been evinced on questions where the liberty of the subject is paramount to the subjection of the student.

ONE OF THE "GRAM CRUNCHERS."

SHAREHOLDERS BEWARE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bad luck led me a short time ago to purchase some shares of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, which I did in the hope of making a profit. Judge of my surprise when, after some days, I heard a report that the said company is a press and ginning company in name; that it is in reality a mercantile company trading on its own account; and that the deed authorises the directors to exercise extraordinary powers without any reference to the shareholders. In order to satisfy myself, I had, Sir, to pay the penalty of a rupee, and the result has more than compensated me for my loss. For the information of my brother and intending shareholders of the company, I hasten to give below extracts from clause 117 of the deed, which I beg you to publish in the interest of the public. Probably many would thereby be prevented from buying shares blindly as I did :—

117. In their management of the business of the company, the directors, without any further power or authority from the shareholders, may do the following things, viz.:—They may acquire or purchase the business property, moveable and immoveable, and good-will of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited, (or of any other company, partnership or person carrying on any business included among the objects of the company), and may give in compensation, or part-compensation for the same, either cash or debentures or shares of the company (which shares may be treated as either wholly or in part paid up) or partly cash and partly such debentures or shares, or may enter into such agreement and make arrangements for such acquisition or purchase as they may from time to time think fit. They may for carrying out the objects and managing the business of the company, purchase, hire, rent, or acquire, on such terms as they think proper, such land and premises as they may from time to time deem advisable. They may erect build, pull down, remove, alter or convert any houses, factories, godowns, warehouses, and buildings, and may erect and build such other houses, factories, godowns, warehouses, and buildings in lieu thereof on any land for the time being the property of the company, and may from time to time alter or convert any such houses, factories, godowns, warehouses or buildings, as aforesaid, in such manner as they may consider necessary or advisable for carrying out the objects and managing the business of the company. They may from time to time sell, exchange, and buy in any such lands, houses, factories, godowns, warehouses, or buildings as aforesaid, and may resell the same, and may otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the company. They may from time to time raise or borrow, in the name or otherwise, on behalf of the company, such sums of money as they from time to time may think expedient, or they by way of mortgage of the whole or any part of the property of the company, or by bonds or debenture bonds, or in such manner as they may deem best. They may invest such part of the funds of the company as shall not for the time being be required to satisfy or provide for immediate demands upon Government at stocks or funds, loan or deposit, or in such other way, with or without security, as they may think expedient, and may from time to time vary such investment and convert the same as occasion requires, or as they may deem expedient. They may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration, and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by and against the company and the directors and officers of the company and otherwise concerning the affairs of the company.

It is time for my brother shareholders to open their eyes and see whether such extraordinary powers given to the directors of a company, which professes to be a press and ginning company, are consistent with their safety.

29th July. A SHAREHOLDER.

MAGAZINE SERGEANT'S PRIVILEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly inform me, through the medium of your journal, if a magazine sergeant in the Ordnance Department is or is not entitled to participate in the indulgence granted by para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 466 of 5th July 1871?—I am, &c.,

W. SPENCER.

Mhow, 26th July.

BOMBAY.

THE fall of rain at Lanowlee up to the present time is about 120 inches.

THE FOOTBALL MATCH, Army and Law *v.* The World will be played this evening, on the Esplanade.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. W. H. Newnham, District Judge of Surat, left for Baroda last week.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—The rain-fall registered at Ahmedabad up till 24th inst, amounted to 20 inches.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were forty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Gujerat Friend*, writing from Baroda on the 25th instant, states that the wife of the Gaekwar is pregnant.

DENGUE FEVER AT AHMEDABAD.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar* states that dengue fever has not entirely disappeared from Ahmedabad.

FIVE PERSONS BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—Five natives were bitten by a mad dog at Mahaluxmee on Saturday. The dog was killed by the police.

THE BALL OF THE GAEKWAR.—We understand that on Friday a ball was given to the European residents of Gujerat by the Gaekwar of Baroda.

DEPUTY DEWAN TO THE GAEKWAR.—We learn that Mr. Nana Sahib, brother-in-law to the Gaekwar of Baroda, has been appointed Deputy Dewan.

CHOLERA.—On Saturday a man was attacked with cholera at Sewree. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

THE OLD PARSEE PUNCHAYET.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that a movement is being set on foot to resuscitate the old Parsee Punchayet.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Jetha Kandas. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

NEW POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES AT DEOLALEE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that new Post and Telegraph offices have been erected at Deolalee, the former at the expense of Rs. 3,200, and the latter at Rs. 17,000.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Canoo Narayen, a noted thief, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of turpentine, the property of Abdoola Shamjee.

DOUBLE MURDER AT KAIRA.—A short time ago two Mussulmans were poisoned in the village of Neriad by some budmashes. Two of the culprits were arrested, and at the last criminal sessions held at Kaira, they were sentenced to death, on a charge of wilful murder.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says that signatures are being taken for an address, to be presented to Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I, congratulating him on the title recently bestowed on him by Her Majesty the Queen.

THEFT OF GOLD MOHURS.—A Maratha by name Tanoo Ramjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing ten gold mohurs, of the value of Rs. 150, the property of a Hindoo named Venayek Balkrishna Chintoba. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail.

VAGRANCY ACT.—John Wolf, a European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Yessoo Suckaram was charged with committing an assault against the person of one Chundoo, and was, on conviction, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of forty days' imprisonment.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 283 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 51 were under sentence from the High Court, 198 from the Magistrates of Police, 32 from Military Courts Martial, and 2 from Naval Court Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 181 were natives, and the remaining 102 Europeans.

THE STABBING CASE.—A Goanese named Antone Coutinho, who a few days ago stabbed a countryman of his named Joseph De Costa with a knife, was yesterday brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with causing grievous hurt to the above named Costa. Prisoner was remanded to jail till Monday next.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY FROM A CHILD.—On Saturday afternoon while a Mahomedan boy, aged about three years, was playing in front of his parents' house in Coolywada Street, Muzagon, a Mussulman took him to the Nawab's tank in the locality, and divested him of his ornaments, consisting of a silver waistchain and two silver bangles. The matter was reported to the police, but the man has not yet been arrested.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY TRANSLATION FUND.—We understand that the trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund have entrusted to Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee Sunjana the work of translating into Gujarathee the Phelvi work, "Dinkurd," for which he is to get Rs. 15,000. There are nearly eight volumes of the work, and it will take about ten years for Dustoor Pestonjee to finish the task.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a Mussulman named Ismael Ahmed and one Cassia Govind, suspicious characters, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a bazaar, without giving any satisfactory account of themselves. They admitted the offence, and the first was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second to a month's imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called for hearing, in which Pestonjee Nanabhoy Canteenwalla sued Mr. Charles Lander to recover Rs. 523 3-7, being the amount for goods supplied to defendant and for money paid on his account. The defendant admitted the debt, but objected to the amount of interest charged. The Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 489 with interest at 9 per cent. from 15th November 1871 to 15th June 1872. Mr. Turner appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Fletcher for the defendant.

ANOTHER LANDSLIP ON THE BHORE GHAUT.—There was very heavy rain on the Bhore Ghaut on Saturday last. Another landslip occurred between 24 and 25 tunnels, which blocked up the line for a time; but Mr. Riddell, the very able engineer of that district of the line to whom nothing is hard that is possible, soon had the line cleared and everything put right. There was no detention of trains.—*Deccan Herald*, July 29.

THE CHOLERA AT POONA.—We have much pleasure in announcing that, up to our going to press, no other case of cholera has made its appearance among the European troops at this station. This we are very glad of, as a camp stands erected on Yerowda plain for the 56th Regiment (Pompadours) to move into immediately another case presents itself. For the welfare of the regiment, and that of the community at large, we trust we have seen an end of the disease for this season. Up to the present there have been five fatal cases in that corps, and two in the 68th, Durham Light Infantry, Regiment. Energetic measures have been taken by the military authorities to prevent the scourge spreading. The married people living in the bungalows in which cases appeared have been moved into barracks, where the late General Depot existed, and the move has been evidently attended, so far, with goods results. The men quartered in the bungalows in which cases occurred, have likewise been moved, but they have been placed under canvas, on the plain between the Ghorepoorie Band-stand and the Grand Stand on the Race Course.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,622 chests Malwa opium, 1,617 bales cotton, 28 cwts. linseed, 73 cwts. elephant teeth, 35 cwts hemp, and the following passengers :—For Galle—Mr. Robertson, Dr. Graham, and Mr. W. H. Giffon For Hongkong—Mr. Rustomjee Shapoorjee.

HIGH COURT.—30TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

336-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank *v.* Lowjee Rustomjee Setna—No appearance.
337-72—Dallas and Lynch—The same *v.* Mooljee Anundjee—No appearance.
340-72—Dallas and Lynch—The same *v.* Sudanund Balkrishna—No appearance.
341-72—C. Tyabje Narayen Mahadeo and others *v.* Bhasker Shamjee—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. *v.* Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewlass and another *v.* Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoredas Patel *v.* Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee *v.* The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.
431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation *v.* Thackersey Poonjabhai and others—No appearance.
1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo *v.* Goolbaee, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled.
339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muldoojee *v.* Kessowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSES.

126-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—Sookmull Soorana *v.* Alexander H. Miller—No appearance.
244-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hajee Ismail Seedick *v.* Hajee Malladina Sullaman—No appearance.
282-72—P. Dinshaw—Ardaseer Jamsetjee B. *v.* Burjorjee Dorabjee—No appearance.
271-72—In Person—Henry Manisty and others *v.* Kazbai, widow—No appearance.
275-72—In Person—Khunderao Morojee *v.* Brizvullubdass Jugjeevundass—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

900-67—C. Tyabjee—Bebunbai, widow *v.* Budin Khan Callay Khan and others—S. Carter—Settled.
1101-68—Dallas and Lynch—Bhasker Morojee *v.* Nursey Dhurmajee—Leathes and Crawford—Settled.
1115-68—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Treacher *v.* Jamsetjee Hormusjee B—Dallas and Lynch—Settled.
25-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Ramdass Gopal *v.* Damjee Luckmidass—No appearance—Settled.
89-69—C. Tyabjee—Jewraz Mucundass Kessowjee Dowjee and others—Dallas and Lynch—Settled.
409-69—C. Tyabjee—Jeerbhoy Goolam Hoosin *v.* Hajeebhoy Goolam Hoosein—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Settled.
560-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Sarabai widow *v.* Haskel Abramjee—Shamrao P.—Settled.
705-69—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Purjeevun Nathoobhai *v.* Vrijlal Luckmidass—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Settled.
531-71—Judge—Shaik Tyab *v.* Fatmabibee and others—Hope and Dr. Dallas.
582-71—Judge—Jewajee Essajee and another *v.* Fatmabibee and others—Hope and Dr. Dallas.
635-71—G. J. Mody—Dadabhoy Rabibhoy *v.* Somebai widow and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sullamon, &c., *v.* Bace Bajabace widow—C. Tyabjee.
660-71—Shamrao Pandoorang—Megbace widow, *v.* Premjee Kahanjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
663-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Manchunda Ramchundra *v.* Merwanjee Nowrojee and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
667-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nitaram Poonjaram *v.* Nurotumdas Gooloomul and others—P. Dinshaw.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

325-72—J. Gopal—Rahimbhai Dharamsee *v.* Dadabhoy Rustomjee B.—No appearance.
329-72—In Person—Pallonjee Festonjee and others *v.* Navulchund Nanchund—No appearance.
330-72—Thacker and Chalk—Cassinath Hurry Joshee *v.* Ragoonath Waman Joshee and another—No appearance.
338-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank *v.* Ardaseer Rustomjee—No appearance.
339-72—Dallas and Lynch—The same *v.* Eduljee Ruttonjee—No appearance.

FOR JUDGMENT.

280-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lowjee Hearjee *v.* Jadowjee Curson—Jefferson and Payne.

MOTION.

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Cursondas Nensy *v.* Bimjee Furrehotum—Manisty and Fletcher—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

42-72—Jefferson and Payne—Ranibaee, &c. and others *v.* Fazulbhoy Nansy, A. Framjee—Part heard.
106-71—Khunderao Morojee—Chagalall Nundlal *v.* Bhalurmull Koondunmull and another—C. Tyabjee.
224-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Currimbhoy *v.* Hajee Ebrahim—No appearance.
230-71—Mody—Merwanjee Shapurjee *v.* Sorabjee Hormusjee and another—Dallas and Lynch.
244-71—Thacker and Chalk—Mogjee Prunjee and others *v.* Morwaree Tullockchund—No appearance.
246-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Chubildass Purmanundass *v.* Cursetjee Jehangeer—No appearance.
234-71—Thacker and Chalk—Ruthusing Maneckchund *v.* Hujaramul Mugniram and others—Khunderao Morojee.
820-67—Khunderao Madowjee—Mahdowjee Dayal *v.* Nurrotum Narayenjee and others—P. Dinshaw.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP TOVIE, 944 tons, Captain Snelman, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF INDIA, 1,043 tons, Captain F. Edwards, arrived on the 28th instant from Liverpool (March 23rd) with a cargo of 1,309 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP STEWART LANE, 1,180 tons, Captain E. Jones, arrived on the 28th instant from Shields (April 8th) with a cargo of 1,624 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee and Sons.

THE BARQUE HYDRUS, 620 tons, Captain Ashton, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (June 11th) with a cargo of 8,070 bags rice, 547 bales jute, 3 kegs tobacco, 2 cases oil, and 4 cases sundries. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdool Curim Cadoo.

THE SHIP TENNYSON, 1,298 tons, Captain A. Hawkins, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (May 28th) with a cargo of 35 cwts. coir yarn, 250 bales jute, 21,408 bags rice, 1,006 bags rice and culley, and 313 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. HIMALAYA, 911 tons, Captain Heasman, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta (July 20th) with a cargo of 349 bags grain, 976 bags rice, 6 cases stores, and 1 case sundries from Calcutta; 13 cases cigars, 431 bags coriander seed, and 6 cases sundries, from Coconada; 20 packages paint, 27 packages sundries, 2 bundles matting, 3 cases cigars, 11 casks oil, from Madras; 1 bag rice, from Pondicherry; 98 packages tea, and 1 box sundries, from Galle; and the following passengers :—Mr. Fatley, Mr. Bennett, and four deck passengers.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE SHIP HARRY WARREN.—Information has been received by the Government of Bengal from the Commissioner of Orissa that the ship Harry Warren, from Liverpool, laden with salt, was totally wrecked on the 12th July off Tondha, near the mouth of the Davy river, and about 30 miles north-east of Pooree. Of a crew consisting of 24 men and officers, 21 are missing, 3 survivors only have come in, viz.—James Kennedy, boatswain; William Congus and Fred. Edwards, seamen. They state that the captain's name was Robert Adie, and the owner's Wight or Waite of Liverpool. The cargo was salt, 11,000 maunds, and has been totally lost. The vessel broke up within an hour of touching the sands. Men have been sent out along the coast in order to give help, if possible, to any other survivors. —*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JULY—AUGUST.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 15 m	3 1	Tuesday..... 30	1 8m	4 4
7 26 a	1 8		2 1a	0 7
9 20 m	3 8	Wednesday ... 31	2 10 m	4 7
8 35 a	1 9		3 13 a	0 11
10 11 m	4 5	Thursday 1	3 5m	4 11
9 33 a	2 0		4 9 a	1 4
10 50 m	5 0	Friday 2	3 54 m	5 5
10 18 a	2 5		4 52 a	1 10
11 22 m	5 3	Saturday..... 3	4 33 m	5 8
10 57 a	2 11		5 24 a	2 5
11 53 m	5 8	Sunday 4	5 11 m	5 11
11 35 a	3 5		5 44 a	2 8
.....		Monday..... 5	5 44 m	6 0
0 29 a	5 10		6 26 a	3 5

Moon—New, 4th, 2h. 36m. P.M.

AN American paper tells us that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has amended its rules for admission to the bar by striking out the word "male" from the qualifications, and Miss Charlotte Ray, "a dusky mulatto, possessing quite an intelligent countenance," having presented her diploma from the Law College of Havard University, is the first lady admitted to practice in Washington, where a few years ago women like her, of African descent, were bought and sold under sanction of law.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and Dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

DOUBLE CHOCOLATES made for our guests "without boiling." The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

ON Saturday at noon the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay met at Poona. There were present—

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, *Presiding.*
His Excellency the Honourable Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B.
The Honourable H. P. St. G. Tucker.
The Honourable A. Rogers.
The Honourable the Acting Advocate-General.
The Honourable Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.
The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
The Honourable Colonel M. K. Kennedy.
The Honourable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
The Honourable F. W. Ravenscroft.
The Honourable J. A. Forbes.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Honourable Mr. Mayhew, the Acting Advocate-General, and the Honourable Mr. J. A. Forbes took the usual affirmation of office as Councillors and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

LETTERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Nugent, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, presented the following papers to the Council :—

1.—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India No. 274, dated 3rd June 1872, returns with the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856."

2.—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India No. 296, dated 14th June 1872, returns with the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the "Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay."

3.—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India No. 70, dated 21st June 1872, states that His Excellency the Governor-General has no objection to the introduction of the Bombay Municipal Bill into the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

His Excellency the Governor intimated that the first business on the list was the consideration of "Bill No. 7 of 1870—a bill for the regulation of burial-grounds and burning-grounds in the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, within the limits of the City of Bombay;" but as considerable discussion was likely to arise upon that subject it might be more convenient for the Council if they would permit the Honourable Mr. Tucker, on the part of the Government, to give a general idea of alterations that it was proposed to make on the Bombay Municipal Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Sir, I beg to move that the Council do allow an extension of time to the select committee appointed to take into consideration the Bombay Municipal Bill for the purpose of enabling the committee to complete its report. This committee was appointed at the end of last March, and at once proceeded to take into consideration the clauses of this somewhat voluminous measure. Owing to the inability of the

the gun was fired, the ship was hauled up a little to the northward. We could still see the fort on the port-bow. The ship was not kept long on that course, but was kept away again. At this time we could see high land on the star board beam. Directly after the boats came alongside the ship went aground. She did not strike heavily then. The water was falling, and we soon got quite fast. We let go the star board anchor to prevent the ship going further in shore.

By Mr. Fletcher—The captain was on deck the whole time that I was on deck. When the island was reported the captain told me he thought it was Kennery as the captain had seen Kennery before. I felt confident he was right. It was hazy at this time and the outline of the land could not be clearly defined. When the tower was reported the captain said it must be the light-house on Kennery Island. After that was ascertained to be Kennery light-house, the ship's course was shaped for the light-ship. We kept up more to the northward. The course was shaped according to the chart. I believe there were two men at the mast-head at this time. John Liberty was one of the men at the mast-head. I had special confidence in Liberty, as he was with us last voyage and I used generally to send him to look out amongst the shipping. The second mate first reported the light-ship, and he was not contradicted as far as I know by Liberty. From this being reported we presumed we were on our right course. The lowest number of fathoms I heard given by the leadsman was five and half. This was about three-quarters of an hour before the ship struck. When the ship struck I think the leadsman cried out five fathoms. I don't remember having heard less than five fathoms. When the gun fired the captain said he did not think there could be any danger as we had so much water, and he thought it was to warn the ship off the Thull shoal. There were breakers on our starboard bow at this time. Between the time the boats were first seen and the time they came alongside I think the ship was going very fast and the boats would soon be down. I saw men standing up in the boats, but we could not understand what they meant. The ship was going about four knots. No log was kept.

John Collins, examined by Mr. Hearn, said—I relieved James Byrne at the lead shortly after one bell, or half-past 12, on the day she stuck. I got three casts at four and half fathoms. I then got a quarter four. The vessel was aground then. The ship went aground about ten minutes after I went to the lead. I stopped in the chains till I was told to come out. I was there about half an hour altogether.

By Mr. Fletcher—I felt a slight bump. I then took an other cast of the lead and found a quarter four. I had only one cast a quarter four. I sounded nothing over an half four. I took soundings as soon as Byrne hauled in the line. In two minutes we decreased a quarter of a fathom. I am sure the ship was not ashore when I first went to the lead. I was called out of the chains about a quarter of an hour or ten minutes after I felt the ship go round. She might have been going about the rate of a knot and half an hour. During the time I was in the chains the captain was going from forehead to aft. It was calm, or not far from it.

By the Court—Byrne hauled in most of the line. I hauled in all three lines of my casts of the lead in about ten minutes.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

NEWS REPORT.

British Residency, Bushire, 12th July 1872.

THE Prince Assad-ullah Mirza, Governor of Bushire, arrived on Monday, the 1st instant.

Friendly visits have been interchanged between His Royal Highness and the Resident.

The Turkish Consul left for Busreh on the 5th July.

H. M.'s gunboat Hugh Rose arrived at Bushire from a cruize on the 2nd instant.

All labourers, scavengers, and persons living on British charity have been cautioned that its funds are drawing to a close, and that they may have shortly to seek other means of support.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 2nd, H. M.'s gunboat Hugh Rose, B. M., from a cruize, and brig Egeratia from Batavia; 3rd, mail steamer India from Bombay; 18th, mail steamer India from Busreh.

DEPARTURE.—Mail steamer India to Busreh.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—H. M.'s gunboat Hugh Rose, B. M., mail steamer India, bark Persian Packet, and Brig Egeratia.

(Signed) LEWIS PELLY, Colonel,
H. B. M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

MUSCAT.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT, FROM 4TH TO 18TH JULY, 1872.

Muscat Political Agency, dated 18th July 1872.

His Highness Seyyed Turkee proceeded on the 8th instant to Burka, where he purposes spending a few weeks.

Several of the Naeem tribe of Bereymee paid His Highness a visit at Burka.

The weather has been cooler than usual lately, which is unfavourable for the ripening of dates.

H. M. S. Vulture proceeded to the Gulf on the 12th, and Nimble to Bombay on 13th.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS—8th July, H. M. S. Vulture, and H. M. S. Nimble from a cruize; 11th, mail steamer Euphrates from Bombay; 14th, ship Ann from Lingah; 18th, mail steamer India from the Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES—4th July, Turkish mercantile steamer Niniveh to Aden, mail steamer Ethiopia to Bombay, and H. M. S. Nimble for a cruize; 12th, H. M. S. Vulture and mail steamer Euphrates to the Persian Gulf; 13th, H. M. S. Nimble to Bombay.

(Signed.) E. C. Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The reports from the Central Provinces for the week ended the 6th of July continue favourable on the whole, though in the Chutteesgurh Division some damage appears to have been done by floods from the Mahanddy, which rose higher than it is known to have done for the last thirty-eight years. In the town of Seorinarain several houses were washed away, but no loss of life is reported. In Sironcha the agriculturists are hampered in preparing the ground from the want of plough cattle, so many having died during the past season.—*Englishman.*

BENGAL.—The district reports from Bengal for the week ended the 20th July again generally complain of a want of rain in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Cooch Behar, and Dacca Divisions, and in parts of the Chittagong, Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Assam Divisions. In many places the prospects of the rice crops have suffered, but those of the other crops are generally favourable. No report has been received from Cuttack, but of Pooree we are told—"Floods but little subsided, There will be no Beali crop this year. The Sarad is all right on the high lands, but on the low, that is to say, the most important lands, the prospect of any crop at all over a great part of the district is for the present doubtful. Much of the Chilka isthmus has been inundated with salt water and will be uncultivable. A sharp rise of prices during the week." A few new cases of fever are reported in the Burdwan district as well as of cholera, and there have been a few causes of cholera at Barrackpore. The dengue is very bad in the civil station of Bhaugulpore, and many of the office writers are laid up with it.—*Ibid.*

ALLAHABAD.—The total fall of rain registered in June in Allahabad was only 3·1 inches, while from the 1st to the 26th July 5·5 inches were collected. On comparing the present with the rainy season of 1871, we find the following extraordinary difference:—Rain-fall in June 1871, 20·5 inches, showing an excess in fall over the present season of 17·4 inches; in July last year 26·4 inches fell up to, and including the 26th, being 20 inches in excess of the present month to date. The total fall of last year up to the present date was 50·2 inches, against 8·6 this season, a total difference of nearly 42 inches. No doubt the rain fall of 1871 far exceeded the average; but up to the present the registered fall is far below the average. We believe that in many parts of the district rain has fallen in considerably greater quantities, but still the average has been so low as to create grave apprehensions as to the "wet crops," and the prices current in the bazaars indicate that the bunniahs are withholding their grain with an eye, no doubt, to future profits if the season prove as dry a one as it at present threatens. The Ganges and Jumna have neither of them as yet been in anything like full flood, showing that the want of rain has been pretty general up-country.—*Pioneer.*

SCENE IN A CHURCH.—St. Michael's Church, Southampton, having recently undergone restoration, was reopened on Thursday. The services previously had been of a Low Church description, but with the appointment of a new rector they have been made more ornate. Both of the re-opening services on the morning and evening of Thursday were preceded by a processional hymn, the choir marching through the aisles of the church, one bearing a large brass ornamental cross, another a painted effigy of St. Michael overcoming the dragon, another a painted cross —the whole being headed by a person waving incense, which was burning in a censer, and the smell of which pervaded the church for several hours. After the evening procession, and just as the usual prayers were being proceeded with, the Rev. Herbert Smith, an unbeneficed clergyman residing in the town, walked from his seat into the centre of the chancel and loudly protested against what he had seen. A person rushed from the congregation and endeavoured violently to remove Mr. Smith from the church, but one of the churchwardens interfered, saying that he was a Church of England clergyman, and inviting him to take a seat. Mr. Smith declined, saying he would still protest, and left the building. The service was then proceeded with.—*Times.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is the Unrivalled Restorative for Weak and Sickly Children.—Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," states: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the pale oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. JUSTICE HOLLOWAY.—We regret to learn that this learned Judge has been ill for the last day or two, and that he will be unable to preside at the ensuing Sessions. His place will be taken by Mr. Justice Kindersley.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE WRECK OF THE ARMENIAN.—The wreck of the ship Armenian, which lies opposite the *Madras Mail* office, is now being broken up, as the present owner finds it an impossibility to launch the vessel into the sea, as she is very much imbedded in the sand.—*Ibid.*

MR. E. LETHBRIDGE, M. A., Professor of English Literature in the Hoogly College, will, we understand, succeed Mr. C. H. Tawney at the Presidency College, on the departure of the latter gentleman on leave, in the beginning of next month.—*Englishman.*

A HYENA SHOT AT ALIPORE.—We hear that a large hyena was shot last week by a gentleman at Alipore. If we remember rightly, the last hyena which was killed in Calcutta, was found some eight or nine years ago under the arches of the Medical College.—*Ibid.*

MARRIED IN HASTE.—A few days ago a great number of men, women, and children were brought down from Dinapore by the East Indian Railway Company's train, for the purpose of being shipped as emigrants to the island of Mauritius. It appears that on arrival at Howrah nine women, who had entered into agreements with the cooly contractor as emigrants, decamped, and, within four days, made nikah marriages with nine railway porters.—*Ibid.*

THE chief officer of one of the Irrawady Flotilla steamers having accidentally wounded, through very slightly indeed, a woman and two children with small shot, was imprisoned for 25 hours in the horrible native jail, fined Rs. 110, and then forgiven the remainder of the penalty and handed over to the *Italian Political Agent*, who is assistant to the Agents of the Flotilla Company in Mandalay.

ASSAULTING A CHIEF MATE.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. David Phillip, chief mate of the B. S. Canute, charged two of his crew, named Slade and Howard, with having assaulted him at 10 P.M. of the 20th instant. The first defendant admitted the charge; the second said he had gone to separate the two. The evidence against both having been conclusive, they were sentenced each to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

LOCUSTS.—We learn from the Muttra district that about ten days ago locusts in innumerable numbers visited that locality, they were so thick in fact as to cover the fields of indigo on which they alighted and entirely destroyed the young crop. Such a flight, it is stated, has not appeared for some time past in the N. W. P.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GRAND DURBAR AT GWALIOR.—A correspondent tells us of a grand Durbar at Gwalior on Saturday last, the 20th instant. The occasion was the conferring of khilluts and leases on certain Thakoors of Malwa. In his latest published report General Daly contrasts the conduct of Scindia and Holkar in the matter of the treatment experienced by their respective Thakoors, very much to the advantage of the former. The Thakoors themselves are, we learn, drawing comparisons and conclusions. But on these subjects we will have to write hereafter.—*Ibid.*

HOW CONFESSIONS BY PRISONERS ARE BROUGHT ABOUT.—A native, an old offender, was on Tuesday charged at the Calcutta Police Court by a *dhobie* (washerman) with the theft of a *chudder* about three months ago. The evidence went to show that the prisoner (on the property in question being found on him) was arrested, detained in custody by Inspector Moriarty, and subjected to a lengthened inquiry extending over five hours, during which time the prisoner was knocked about and kept on his legs till he made "a confession" which the Magistrate refused to admit, and disbelieved the fact attempted to be set forth that the complainant was the owner of the missing property. There being no other evidence in support of the charge, the Magistrate dismissed the case, and ordered the restoration of the property recovered to the defendant.

MILITARY BANDITS AT GOA.—We regret to have to announce that the house of a goldsmith named Raghoonath Shett Bhandio, of the village of Siroda in the 4th Division of the New Conquests, was a few days ago forcibly entered into by three sepoys of the police corps, a detachment whereof is on duty at Panchivady. The robbers were recognised by the party robbed, and on Lieutenant Minguel de Sa (the officer in command of the detachment) ordering a search of their boxes, gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 400, which were the fruits of the little nocturnal expedition they made to the goldsmith's house, were found concealed therein. The sepoys have confessed their crime, and are now in *durance vile* at the barracks of their corps in the capital, awaiting trial.—*Gazetta de Goa.*

COFFEE A DISINFECTANT.—A fresh use has been lately found for this herb. It is said that the aroma arising from freshly roasted berries is one of the best disinfectants extant.—*Bengal Times.*

PORT CANNING.—Some persons have caused a rumour to be circulated to the effect, that all the property of this Company is about to be bought up by a wealthy merchant. Speculation in the Company's shares is in consequence going on to a ruinous extent.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DACCA.—Sir W Herschel left by the Prince Albert this morning for Calcutta, *en route* to England, this being considered the only change likely to recruit his health, which has been greatly impaired of late by repeated attacks of fever of a serious kind. At his earnest wish, Dr. Wise, the Civil Surgeon of Dacca, accompanies him as far as Goalundo, whence he will proceed on his tour of inspection of the several out dispensaries which was so suddenly interrupted last week by the illness of the Commissioner. The House Surgeon of the Mitford Hospital will take charge of the station during the Civil Surgeon's absence, in addition to his usual duties.—*Ibid.*

FERAZI REVENGE.—It appears that on the day of the murder of Munshi Moinuddeen and the Chenga Kandy affray, the ryots who had joined the union against the zemindars committed the vilest outrage against the persons of the wives and daughters of the opposite side. Amongst a number of others, the wife of one Shama Ghazi was ill-used by the rioters. He appeared as a witness in the murder case, together with two of his neighbours. They returned from Dacca to their village, and in revenge for the ill-usage their women had received, committed an outrage on the person of the wife of one Sheikh Asmat, who had been committed on their evidence of the murder of the Munshi. They were charged by the woman with rape, and the case was taken up by Mr. Broadley on the spot, and at once committed to the Sessions. The case is fixed for the 25th by the Sessions. Such is Ferazi fanaticism and Ferazi revenge.—*Ibid.*

PROMOTION OF THE MADRAS "WALLAHS."

(Madras Mail.)

PROMOTION is coming fast to the senior "Competition Wallahs." The first on the Madras list is Mr. Arthur Coke Burnell. He entered the service in 1860, and is now Acting Civil and Sessions Judge of Mangalore, and draws a salary of about Rs. 2,000 a month. Mr. Burnell is a famous linguist and archæologist: we are afraid to say how many languages he has mastered. Bengal civilians will of course pooh-pooh the idea; nevertheless we venture to say that Mr. Burnell is infinitely better qualified for the post of Translitterator-General than the omniscient Hunter, LL.D. Mr. James Grose is the second name on the list. He also entered the service in 1860, and is now Secretary to the Board of Revenue on a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month. Mr. Grose has had considerable Secretariat experience in various departments of Government, and his abilities are held in the highest esteem by his seniors. There can be little doubt indeed that the Chief Secretaryship to Government is looming in the future—and not perhaps a very distant future—for him. Mr. W. Wilson, the third competition civilian, entered the service in 1860. He has since dy acted as a Collector, but is now on furlough. Mr. W. S. Foster, another 1860 man, is Acting Collector of the Godavery, and drawing about Rs. 2,000. Mr. J. H. Nelson, who entered the service in 1861, has quite recently been appointed Acting Civil and Sessions Judge of Tranquebar, and draws a little over Rs. 2,000 a month. Mr. Nelson is a Barrister, a well-known commentator on Indian laws, and an aspirant—and a very promising one too—for a seat on the High Court Bench. He is the only Civilian who entered the service in 1861. In 1862, however, there was an accession of no less than 19 members to the service. Three out of these nineteen, viz., Messrs. Pennington, H. J. Stokes, and Cruikshank, have been made either Acting Collectors or Acting Civil and Sessions Judges, the pay of offices being about Rs. 2,000 a month. This is certainly not bad remuneration after ten years' service; and we think the public generally will concur with us in the opinion that the senior Competition Wallahs have fallen in luck's way. It is equally obvious, however, that it is only the seniors who will share this good fortune. There cannot be a doubt that the service was vastly overstocked in 1862, 1863, and 1864, and that the men of those years will have to husband their patience very carefully. At the present time, the local Civil Service requires only two new recruits every year, but in 1862 it received 19, in 1863, 26, and in 1864, 20. Hence the dead-lock in promotion among the Juniors, to whom pucka Collectorships and Judgeships must indeed seem a long way off.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

(Times.)

WITH the exception of the statue of the Prince himself, which, owing to Mr. Foley's recent severe illness, will not be finished till next year, the Gothic shrine erected by the nation in memory of the late Prince Consort is now finished. Yesterday the last of the unsightly hoardings was knocked away, and in the morning Her Majesty paid a private visit to the Memorial, where she was received by Lord Torrington and the other members of the Executive Committee, by Mr. Gilbert Scott, the architect of the work, and by the sculptors of the different groups. In the afternoon persons were admitted by tickets available over to-day, after which the Memorial will be open to the public, who will be free to ascend the steps as far as a low gun-metal railing close to the frieze of the podium, and to inspect and pass their judgment upon a trophy of art unique of its kind not only in this country but in the world.

During all the tedious years of its erection, the public have never lost their interest in this costly and elaborate work, and its progress has been watched with keen anticipation. Few will deny that the Memorial is well worthy of the close attention it has excited. As a work of art it stands alone of its kind, and is the daring experiment of a great architect to place in the open air, in an inclement climate, a shrine splendid with sculpture and mosaic and bright with gilding. Persons there are who say that such a monument is altogether out of place out of doors; others assert that such wealth of ornament should, at all events, be opposed only to the cloudless skies of Italy; but, as for ourselves, we repudiate altogether the notion that our architects should build down to our rainy days, no matter how many these may be. Such a work as the Memorial is new in this country, and much of the current criticism respecting it serves only to show how the select company of connoisseurs are apt to lose themselves on new ground; how, directly they get off the beaten track and miss the sound of voices they are accustomed to echo, they fall into a confusion of tongues and babble divers opinions. The Memorial is remarkable not only for its novelty but also for its magnitude. Sculpture, at all events, has never had such a chance in this country. Nearly a hundred thousand pounds (in exact figures, £97,000.) has been given to Art with which to work its own sweet will, and its wings have been bound down by no utilitarian considerations. Then, too, there is the feeling which overlies the art, and which can be understood and felt by those whose art perceptions are covered by a "thick film obscure." Here is a monument reared by a nation of shopkeepers to a Prince whose memory they delight to honour. The Taj at Agra was built by a Sultan of a century long ago "to the memory of an undying love," but his tribute is less romantic than the raising of this shrine by the busiest and most practical people of a busy and practical age. The Indian Sultan built, when life was feudal and chivalrous, to the memory of a beautiful woman; but, when life is, by common accusation, sordid and matter-of-fact, the English nation have built to the memory of a good man.

Mr. Gilbert Scott's design, in his own words, is that of "a colossal statue of the Prince, placed beneath a vast and magnificent shrine or tabernacle, and surrounded by works of sculpture illustrating those arts and sciences which he fostered and the great undertakings which he originated." The Memorial is in fact a splendid baldacchino, and the first idea of it is evidently taken from those which stand in so many of the Italian churches. That in St. John Lateran, in Rome, for instance, is of Gothic construction, and bears a considerable, though, of course, only a rudimentary, resemblance to the Memorial. There is also some resemblance to the stately tombs of the Scaligers at Verona, but these are of plain stone, and, indeed, we know of no instance anywhere in which gilding and colour have been employed to anything like the same extent in an outdoor shrine. The monument stands upon "a lofty and wide-spreading pyramid of steps" of gray granite, beautifuly chiselled. These steps would probably have been too bald and blank, and they and the four great groups of sculpture would have had too little to do with the main structure, had it not been for the very happy thought of connecting the pedestals of the groups by a massive gilt railing which binds them together, breaks up the flights of steps, and brings down to the ground the gilding of the monument overhead. From the upper platform of this pyramid of granite stairs rises the foundation or pedestal upon which rest the four groups of polished granite pillars which support at each of its angles the four main arches of the great shrine, with its golden spire and gables and pinnacles, carved and covered with all the splendid profusion of the richest Gothic ornament. The foundation, or podium, on which rest the grouped pillars of granite, is guilt of a course of white marble more than 6ft. wide, laid between two courses of beautifully worked and polished granite. The marble was placed upon the granite in rough projecting blocks, which were then hewn by Messrs. Armstead and Philip into a series of portrait figures, in high relief, of the great artists of all ages. The idea of this continuous course of sculpture 6ft. high surrounding the base of the monument was, doubtless, taken from Delacroix's fresco in the Ecole des Beaux Arts; it will be abhorred by every medieval purist, but we are, nevertheless, bold enough to think it one of the most striking and beautiful features of the Memorial. Above the granite pillars, the architecture forms at each side an arch surmounted by a gable sumptuous in its mouldings with gilt carving, and inlaid with mosaic work, enamel, and polished gem-like stones; the intersecting roofs are covered with enamelled and gilded metal, and crested with gift, metal leaf-work. The spire which crowns the whole structure is in gilt and enamelled tabernacle-work of metal, and finishes in a cross at a height of 180ft. Besides the podium series of 169 life-size (though not all fully shown) figures there are on pedestals projecting from each of its angles groups in white marble representing Agriculture, by Mr. Calder Marshall, R. A.; Manufactures, by Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A.; Commerce, by Mr. Thorneycroft; and Engineering, by Mr. Lawler. Set above these, against the granite pillars,—and in the angles of the golden gables, are bronze statues of the greater sciences, by Messrs. Armstead and Philip, and in the tabernacle-work of the spire are figures of angels and of the Christian virtues—the lower group of angels in attitudes suggestive "of the resignation of worldly honours," while the higher are intended to signify "aspiration after heavenly glory." Four large pedestals at the angles of the pyramid of steps from which the monument rises bear the four principal works of sculpture groups intended to signify the four great Continents, and to recall the International Exhibition of 1851. Under the starry sky of mosaic, set with armorial shields, which forms the canopy of the shrine, and in the centre of the platform enclosed by the polished groups of granite pillars, is the massive marble pedestal, ornamented with armorial bearings and insignia of orders of knighthood, which will receive the great bronze-gilt statue of the Prince by Mr. Foley, twice-and-a-half as large as life. It represents him seated with his face toward the Albert Hall, and wearing the robes and collar of the Garter. The dedicatory inscription of the Memorial is in blue glass mosaic on a ground of gold, and is written round the four sides of the monument, just above the great arches. It is simple even to baldness; it expresses gratitude, but says nothing whatever of affection, and is silent as to the Prince's private life, to which, at least as much as to his public life, he owes his fame and name, and this Memorial. It runs as follows:—

"Queen Victoria and Her People
"To the Memory of Albert, Prince Consort,
"As a Tribute of their Gratitude
"For a Life devoted to the Public Good."

The Memorial is based on a mass of concrete, covered with a platform of two courses of thick stone bedded in cement. A substructure of brickwork arches supports the steps and landings, and makes altogether a mile and more of intricate catacombs in which one might easily lose one's way. Five thousand years hence learned theorists may possibly dispute which of these passages marks the exact spot where the ancient English buried their Prince, or may determine with singular ingenuity the astronomical reasons of their direction. The flights of steps and the large pedestals at their angles are of gray granite from Ireland, Scotland, and Cornwall; the blocks which terminate them are capped with pink granite from the Isle of Mull; and the great platform and the landings are paved with white limestone, red sandstone, and dark slatestone, from Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire. To these levels the granite is unpolished, though wrought with extreme delicacy and precision, but that above is polished where exposed to view, and Mr. Scott says, "It is probable that while some parts of the work are such as have never in our time been worked in polished granite, no other work in that material has surpassed; if, indeed, any has equalled it, in the exactness and high finish with which it has been executed, or in the beauty of the varieties of granite which have been selected." The basemoulds of the podium which supports the four groups of pillars and the great canopy are of a single course of red Mull granite 3ft. thick, the marble of the podium, carved entirely in sculpture, is 6½ft. high in a single course; and the cornice, 2ft. thick, is of a light-coloured granite, also from Mull. The columns on the four angles of the podium are of six different materials. The plinths of the bases are of the darkest and richest red Mull granite; the bases themselves, of a nearly black Castle Wellan granite, are each in a single block, and weighed unwrought 17½ tons; the shafts of each cluster of pillars are, the four larger, of the red Ross of Mull, the smaller of the gray Castle Wellan, and the central mass or "core," concealed from view, of Cornish granite. The capitals are of the hard sandstone from Darley Dale, in Derbyshire, considered by Mr. Scott "perhaps the finest building stone in the kingdom; and the ornamental band which binds the shafts together is of bronze studded with gem-like stones." The four greater shafts are also dovetailed into a groove in the central "core," run in solidly with Portland cement; and, what with this and strong copper cramps and dowells at the joints, the whole group of shafts and "core" is bound together in one piece, well able to support the 21 tons per superficial foot which weigh upon it. The base and cornice of the pedestal for the statue of the Prince are "Correnie" granite, an exquisite variety nowhere quarried, but wrought out of vast boulders on a mountain side on the estate of Captain Gordon, of Cluny, who permitted Mr. Kelk to select suitable blocks. The whole of the granite was worked and polished by admirable machinery erected upon the spot by Mr. Kelk, who undertook the contract for the Memorial at cost price. The arches and their connecting stone-work are of enormous blocks of Portland stone, so laid together as to form, as much as possible, one mass, and to lessen the outward thrust upon the columns. The filling in of the pediments and the vaulting between the stone ribs is of perforated brick, as best suited to receive the mosaic work. The *fleche*, or spire, of the Memorial is wholly of metal, and is supported by two enormous "box" girders of wrought iron, of peculiarly ingenious and immensely strong construction. Upon these girders is erected the framework of the spire, of cast iron, built up in stages and bolted together at every point. This framework, which, as well as the girders, was devised by Mr. F. W. Shields, is overlaid with the ornamental lead and copper work of the spire, the intersecting roofs being also of similar construction. Throughout the Memorial there is no iron exposed to the action of the atmosphere; all is copper, lead, or gun-metal.

The metal-work of the roof, spire, and of the gilt statues and railing has been executed, all of it admirably, by Mr. F. A. Skidmore. The roof is covered by massive overlapping scales of lead, richly embossed and semi-circular on their outer edges. Along the ridges runs a copper cresting, 2ft. high, of bold, embossed foliage. The gables are bordered with similar castings of varied patterns, and are terminated by foliated finials bearing copper globes covered with a tissue of elaborate fretwork, and inlaid with polished, gem-like stones. These gems and inlayings are of vitreous enamel spar, agate, and onyx; there are more than 12,000 of them, 200 being of real onyx, often, 3½ inches in diameter. The fronts of the gables are plated with alternate plaques of gemmed filagree and of enamel inlaying, bounded by bold, en riched mouldings; and the basement of the spire is ornamented at each side with figures of lions bearing the Prince's motto, and with an embossed diaper of gilded leadwork bearing his monogram and crests. The principal stage of the spire consist of four richly-decorated tabernacles, the intersecting roofs of which repeat in little the monument itself. The shafts of the clustered pillars which support these niches are embossed and inlaid, and crowned with capitals of copper foliage, gilding being everywhere over all, and in the niches themselves and at the angles are copper-gilt figures, 8½ft. and 7½ft. high. The very backs of the niches are of rich patterned work, "carrying out," as Mr. Scott writes, "the principle of the olden time, that parts are not to be neglected because they are partially concealed." Above their canopies the spire rises, "fine by degrees and beautifully less," assuming a somewhat columnar form, still enriched in every part in the same manner as below, and flanked at two stages with figures of angels, 6ft. 6in. and 6ft. in height. The lower quarternion of these angels look down to earth, the higher up to heaven; and above them the spire terminates in an embossed globe, bearing a large cross, enriched with inalying.

The four great corner groups of sculpture represent Asia, Africa, Europe, and America, and are of that hard Italian marble called "campanella," because of the bell-like sound it gives out when struck. They weigh each about 27 tons, and are only paralleled in size, so far as we know, in ancient art by the Toro Farnese in the Museum at Naples. "Europe," on the south-west pedestal, is by Mr. Macdowell, R. A., who lived just long enough to hear on his deathbed that the last piece of his work was safely fixed in its place. Europe, as a woman, draped and crowned, and holding the ball and sceptre, is seated on a bull; for the old myth was inevitable. Of the four female figures, two at either side, she who is seated on a rock with breaking waves, and holding in her right hand a trident and resting her left upon a shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, is England; she with the sword and laurel of a military Power—France; she of the thoughtful brow, with an open volume on her knee—Germany, "the great home of art and science;" and she seated on the broken column, lyre at her side and palette at her feet—Italy, awakening from her dream. Events have made the allegory of this group fall rather behind history, but it is classic, and instinct with pure art. Mr. Macdowell has allowed no barbarity or incongruity even for the sake of the allegory, and, if something is sacrificed in vigour, we have the chastest forms and refined feeling. The faces are lovely, the meaning attempted to be conveyed in the expression and attitude of each figure is delicate and subtle, and the draperies of each are disposed skilfully. The bull is correct in form, but his temperament seems impregnated more with art than nature; in his subdued mien he seems to feel his situation, and to take care not to outrage the classic calm of the group. Altogether Mr. Macdowell's last work well exemplifies his delicacy of idea and felicity of execution. At the south-east angle of the steps Mr. Foley tipyfies Asia by a semi-nude and exceedingly beautiful female figure seated upon an elephant about to rise. On either side of the crouching elephant are, to the right, a seated Chinese holding a specimen of porcelain, and the standing figure of an Indian warrior with his weapons; and to the left, a Persian with pen and writing-case, and an Arab merchant resting against his camel saddle. Taken in detail, this group, we must admit, is full of incongruity and barbarity, yet it fulfils its purpose, and the individual figures are characteristic and lifelike. The rising elephant is false to nature, for he has the tusks of a beast 13 feet high, while his full height as he is carved cannot be more than seven feet when measured with the Persian standing by his side, or five feet when measured with the woman seated on his back. Moreover, he is represented in the act of rising, yet as he rose he would surely disconcert the Persian, upset the Chinese, and tread upon the Arab—to say nothing of capsizing altogether the genius of Asia. Nevertheless Mr. Foley has undoubtedly achieved a very striking group, and perhaps, in these allegorical representations we must make up our minds to sacrifice Nature to Art. Having done this, we may admire at ease, and without a thought beyond the marble before us, the skilful grouping, beautiful modelling, and fine workmanship of the four figures. The attitude of Asia herself, removing her veil, is exceedingly well conceived, giving to her figure some of those fine continuous outlines in which Mr. Foley so much delights. There is an atmosphere of Asiatic feeling over the whole group, and physical and mental Asiatic types are well embodied in the different figures. Mr. Theed's Africa, at the north-east angle, is, we think, his best work. We will not ask whether the callosities on the camel's knees are not in the wrong place, or what warrant there is for supposing that the Princesses of the house of Pharoah rode upon camels, since these are nowhere represented in Egyptian inscriptions, but we will simply say that an Egyptian Princess in a headdress copied from the monuments is seated on a kneeling camel. On her right stands a Nubian with a cloth about his loins, on her left an Arab or Moorish trader is seated by his goods, while to the rear a full-blooded negro leaning on his bow and with broken chains at his feet "listens to the teachings of a female figure typifying European civilization." This group is more formal than the others, but it fairly fulfils its purpose; the figure of the Nubian is finely posed, and the work throughout gives a high average of artistic skill. Mr. Bell's "America," on the pedestal of the north-west angle, is undoubtedly the finest conception and composition of the four groups, and the boldest and most vigorous in every way. Seated upon a buffalo charging through the long prairie grass is a female figure typifying the New World. To the rear two male figures, seated, as less progressive, denote South and Central America, while in front two erect female figures signify Canada and the United States. The last figure is the principal of the four, and, sceptre in hand, controls and directs the headlong onward course of the buffalo. The figure seated on the bison is colossal, and her left arm bears a shield emblazoned with the eagle, the beaver, the volcanoes, the Lone Star, the alpaca, and the Southern Cross, emblems of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Chili, Peru, and Brazil. In her right hand is a stone-pointed feathered lance. The male figure of South America is a half-breed, wearing sombrero and poncho, that of Central America wears a Mexican head-dress. Habited in furs, Canada presses the rose of England to her bosom, though her face is turned towards the United States, who wears in her hair a star and an eagle's plume, and over her shoulders a starred baldrick. There are also other emblems connected with the various figures, yet the group is not in the least crowded or complicated. The young and vigorous life of the buffalo, the fine outlook into the future, the confidence in her destiny beaming from the calm and noble face of the woman borne onward on the bison's back, the consciousness of supremacy in the countenance and gesture of the figure with the sceptre, the sense of action and progress and power which radiates from the whole group, make us aware that we are in the presence of a really great work.

The glass mosaics in the gables, in the spandrels of the arches, and in the vaulting of the canopy are by Messrs. Salviati, of Murano, near Venice, and are from designs by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The throned and crowned figures in the gables are Poetry with her lyre and scroll; Painting with her palette and brushes; Architecture holding her compasses and a sketch of the Memorial itself; and Sculpture with a model and a mallet. The *pose* of each is very good, that of Poetry being noble. They sit supreme above the portrait sculpture, in the podium, of those who practised on earth the arts they signify. This is their æsthetic meaning, and, as for their material execution, their rich and harmonious colour is well framed in the surrounding gilding, and, whatever ultra-purists may say, they are admirable in effect, and no small addition of beauty to the Memorial, which we have now done our best to describe in all its details.

Were the Albert Memorial but the work of some former age, did it but stand in Florence, or Munich, or Paris, or in any other capital but our own, every English critic would call it beautiful, and every English tourist would see it with admiration. As it is, there is little fear of its failing to please the public, but there are sure to be critics enough to say that its decoration is mere "ginger-bread," that it has no business out of doors, that it is false in construction because it could not stand unless strengthened inwardly by girders, that the granite pillars are too light and the canopy topheavy, that this or that feature is bad altogether and has no business to be introduced—and so on. If the most costly materials and the most exquisite workmanship are "ginger-bread," if we are to admit in architecture that the mere presence of "outward thrust" above an arch, by whatever means it may be effectually corrected, is false construction, if the only indication of the strength of a column is to be clumsiness and a certain circumference, if when we build a Gothic shrine we are to be altogether tied and bound in a chain of mediæval precedents, if we are to believe one or two captious tongues instead of our own eyes, then, indeed, the Albert Memorial is all wrong in architecture and all ugly in appearance. But those, and we are of them, who maintain the contrary of each of these suppositions, will not listen to the criticism of critics who, no doubt, have on their shelves, or in their minds, designs of their own ever so much better than Mr. Scott's, and we shall prefer to admire as it deserves to be admired this elaborate and beautiful trophy of the kindred arts. Like other beautiful things, it has its blemishes. The site is not all that it ought to be, or might have been; the sculpture is not all of it good, the inscription is poor and prosaic, and no word or emblem in the whole Memorial commemorates the Prince Consort's cardinal virtue—that purity of life, rare among Princes, to which his character and fame owe half their lustre. But, though it may have these and other shortcomings, the Memorial is still well worthy of him and us. So, at least, we think, and so, we venture to say, will any one think who looks upon it with an eye that is single and a judgment unprejudiced. Go and see it on any one of these summer afternoons. Its shafts of clustered granite shining in the sun, the points of sunlight glittering on its gem-like enamels, the bright gilding and the bronze statues, the golden angels that look up to heaven and the golden angels that look down to earth, the throned figures of the mosaics, the white marble of the lesser sculpture, pure and gleaming against the granite, the eyeposed blocks which form the central pedestal and the black bases of the pillars, the four great groups of sculpture bound together by the gilded railing, the solid and well-chiselled stairs, the hundred statues of the frieze, the figures in the spandrels of the arches, the rich ornaments of the roof and spire, and over all the steadfast cross seeming to sail against the sailing clouds—whoever does not find these things beautiful in themselves, and more beautiful taken together, must be hard to please, and not worth the effort.

FIRING INTO THE GLATTON.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENTS.

(*Globe*, July 5.)

WEYMOUTH, 4-30 P.M.

THE experiments upon the turret of H.M.S. Glatton took place to-day off Portland. By the courtesy of the Lords of the Admiralty, we were soon after half-past eight on board of the Salamander, lying near to Portland Breakwater. The Glatton lay moored to the breakwater; the Hotspur, from which the firing was to take place, was anchored 200 yards off, and to the right of this were the Vigilant, Admiralty yacht, on board of which were Mr. Goschen and the other Lords of the Admiralty; and at a greater distance the Boscawen, which bore officers of both services, and others who had received tickets. The Salamander, which lay about 500 yards from the Hotspur, contained officers appointed by the Admiralty to be on board, and representatives of the press. Shortly after half-past nine o'clock the first shot was fired at a target fixed in the stern of the Glatton, and this was followed by four others at somewhat long intervals, each passing through the target over the breakwater and into the sea beyond. These preliminary shots being over, the firing commenced in earnest. Captain Boys, of the gunnery ship Excellent, Mr. Crossland, of the Council of Construction, and Mr. Eames, Chief Inspector of Naval Machinery at Chatham, were on board the Glatton, in order to see the effect of the firing upon the ship. At half-past eleven o'clock an experimental shot was fired from the Hotsp